

Chronology:



1. Muhammed son of Abdul Wahhab was born in 1703 CE.

- Travels to different lands as a Talib ul 'Ilm.
 - Dislikes the Shirk & Bidah that was prevalent back home & in other lands; he also saw that those like him in these other lands were powerless to change anything.
 - Eventually returns to Arabia to start his Preaching.
 - Begins his mission with 'Uthman bin Mu'ammam in 'Uyaina; but is let down by him.
 - Driven out of Uyainah; leaves for Diriyah & is accepted by Muhammed bin Saud.
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- Makkah had been ruled since the time of the Abbasids by the Sharifs who were from Ahlul Bayt. Some of them were Pious & others were oppressors. Ibn Kathir discusses some of this in his Al Bidaya Wal Nihayah.

- The Sharifs were governors to whoever was in power; the Abbasids; then the Mamluks & then the Ottomans.
- Yemen was ruled by the Zaydi Shiite Imams for centuries. It sometimes came under Turkish rule but was mostly independent.

2. First Diriyah Emirate is founded. (1744 CE)

Note: There was no such thing as Saudi or king back then. They referred to themselves as Muwahhidun & the real leadership was in the hands of Muhammed ibn Abdil Wahhab.

- Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab died in 1791 CE.

- Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab was a Hanbali & his sons & grandson & students all the way until the 1970s considered themselves as Hanablis; and even now many scholars in Arabia still consider themselves Hanabli. And Arabia is still the Bastion of Hanbalism. The Najdis also followed the Hanabli opinion in 3 Talaqs just like the other Madhahib & did not follow the opinion of Imam ibn Taymiyah which they considered to be his Ijtihad. In the past when Islamic rules mattered in Saudi courts they also ruled by this Hanbali opinion in 3 Talaqs but it is not known if this is till the case after MBS. Sheikh Al-Albani was even forced to quit his job at the Islamic University of Madinah because his non-Taqlid views were not palatable at the time. But in the modern times; especially 90s onwards many other Scholars began to promote Non-Taqlid and you may know some of their names.

From them are the righteous; from them are those who were weak & foolish; & from them are the Imams of misguidance.

Note about the Diaries of "Mr. Hempher":

- These so called memoirs are filled with nonsense & myths for example:
 - Hempher says he met the Sh. in 1713 even though the Sh. was only 10 years old at the time!
 - Also where is the Original English Version? Can they find it? No; because it doesn't exist & it wasn't written by an Englishman called Hempher but by an Eastern opponent of the "Wahhabis".
 - Not to mention that many of the things in the book contradict the actual teachings of the "Wahhabi" movement.



- Leadership of the Diriyyah Emirate had been in the hands of Abdul Aziz son of Muhammed bin Saud since 1765; He was also a student of Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab.
- Muhammed Ali Pasha the Albanian Ottoman officer is sent as apart of a larger force to French-Occupied Egypt. (1801)
- Napoleon Bonaparte's Egyptian Campaign (1798–1801) ends.



Muhammed Ali Pasha

- The “Wahhabis” launch a campaign towards the East. The ruler of Makkah; Sharif Ghalib asks the Ottomans to send help but when no help comes he flees to Jeddah leaving his brother Abdul – Mu’ein in his place.
- In 1803 as the Hajj ends the Najdis enter Makkah as Sharif Abdul Mu’ein surrenders the city to them.
- Sharif Ghalib is forced to sue for peace & in 1805 Madinah is taken along with the rest of Hijaz. Sharif Ghalib is allowed to remain governor in return for obedience.
- In 1811 Muhammed Ali Pasha gathers the Mamlukes in the Cairo Citadel for celebrations & then massacres 100s of them. His troops are let loose to massacre & loot the Mamluke families & their properties. This ends the centuries long Mamluke rule of Egypt.
- After Abdul Aziz is stabbed by a Shiite assassin while praying; there are 2 more leaders; Saud son of Abdul-Aziz & Abdullah son of Saud; then the state is ended in 1818 by the several years’ long campaign of Muhammed Ali Pasha of Egypt & his sons.
- Sharif Ghalib is exiled to the island of Thessaloniki. (الأعلام - خير الدين الزركلي)
- Yahya bin Surur is appointed as the new Sharif of Makkah.

3. The Second Diriyyah Emirate is founded (1824)



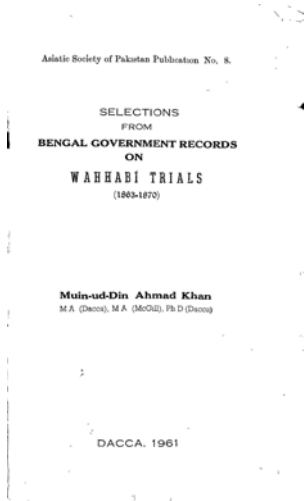
- While the Ulema were still influential; unlike the first state the second one was less missionary in nature & its rulers were involved in petty struggles & coups & counter coups.

- Egyptian–Ottoman War (1831–1833) takes place.
- Muhammed Ali Pasha wanted more territories as a reward for his services in Greece. However the Ottoman Sultan refuses & war occurs.
- Muhammed Ali sends his son Ibrahim who easily defeats the Ottoman forces reaching all the way to Konya & hoping to take even Istanbul.
- However European pressure forced him to settle for a treaty & Ibrahim was made governor of the Syrian territories on behalf of his father in Egypt.
- Second Egyptian–Ottoman War (1839–1841)
- In 1839 war broke out between the Pasha & the Ottomans again. Ibrahim Pasha once again defeats the Ottoman forces (that were being advised by the Prussian officer Moltke)
- Once again the European Powers intervene & join the fight against Muhammed Ali Pasha. The British bombard cities like Beirut, Sidon & Acre; eventually they force the Pasha to agree to a treaty with the Ottoman Sultan recognizing him as his sovereign in return for him & his offspring being granted the governorship of Egypt permanently.



Ibrahim Pasha

- The British begin the “Great Wahhabi Trials” in Bengal (1860s and 1870s) to try & punish the opponents of their rule in the subcontinent. In his book (Colonial Report) “Indian Musulmans” Hunter describes the Wahhabis as being Reformers who are opposed to the syncretic practices of the local sheikhs. For some reason the British refer to these roaming preachers & instigators as “Wahhabis” & hold trials to punish them & to avoid any rebellion that seeks to restore Muslim rule.



- In 1871 Abdullah son of Faisal Al-Saud became the ruler;



- His brother Saud bin Faisal revolts against him.
- After much strife between them & their families eventually they were all overthrown by one of their allies; Muhammed son of Abdullah Al-Rashid of Haail.
- In 1882; Egypt is overcome with anger at the enormous European influence in Egyptian rule & the country & parts of the army revolt. The British suppress the revolt & occupy Egypt.
- Second Emirate is destroyed after the takeover of Muhammed son of Abdullah Al-Rashid of Haail (1891)

However by this time "Wahhabism" had spread throughout the peninsula & many basic "Wahhabi" principles about Shirk & Bidah & importance of Salah or at least the memory & influence of these principles had become entrenched in several regions.

The last authoritative figure of the second state Abdur-Rahman son of Faisal fled to the Eastern Coast along with his son Abdul Aziz bin Abdur-Rahman Al Saud

(Abdul Aziz is famous in English as ibn Saud) He was 15 years old at the time.

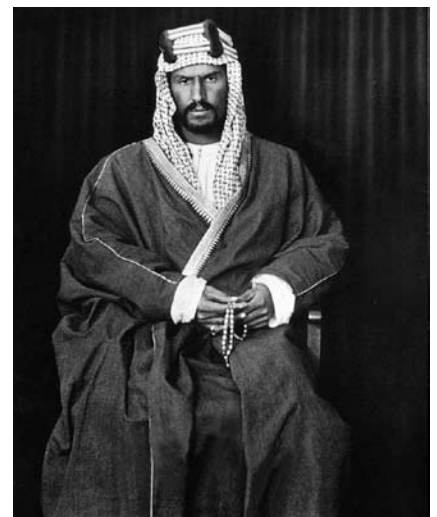


Abdur-Rahman son of Faisal

4. Abdul-Aziz bin Abdur Rahman Al Saud who was in Kuwait managed to capture Riyadh along with 40 warriors in a night raid in 1902.

- He tried many times to reconquer old territories but he could not move past the Riyadh region.
- In his Telegraphs to Abdul-Hamid the 2nd; of the Ottoman Empire; he used to refer to the Ottoman ruler as Amir ul Mominin.
- He had told the people he wanted to retake the kingdom of his ancestors but no one really cared to help him.

(See Al-Manar Magazine Vol. 7 pg. 872)



Abdul Aziz bin Abdur-Rahman Al Saud



التعريف الأول من ابن سعود

الى اعقاب سيدي وولي نعمتي سلطان البرين وخاقان البحرين خليفة رسول
الله السلطان العظيم السلطان عبد الحميد خان الثاني ادام الله عرش سلطنته الى آخر
الدوران آمين
أقدم عبودي وطلائي ودخالي الى الاعقاب السامية المقدسة بمثل كل ارادة وفرمان

- But then he told them that he wanted to support Islam & Tawhid & revive the Dawah of the Imam (i.e Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab). Then the people began supporting him & he was proclaimed to be the new Imam. (Note: not king).
- In 1908 Abdul Hamid II was overthrown & the Turkish Nationalist CUP dictatorship soon took over appointing Mehmed V as the Ceremonial Sultan.
- Even though; Abdul-Aziz had become influential he still had a hard time doing much without a large committed force.
- One of the Ulema (a Moroccan) suggested the founding of the "Ikhwan". The roaming tribes (like Mutayr, Utyaba, Ajman) were settled in Permanent towns (called Hujar) & were given food & provision; along that they were also to be instructed in Islamic knowledge.
- However Abdul Aziz controlled the flow of Ilm to the Settlements such that they mostly only learned that which would help Abdul Aziz to conquer Arabia. While they learnt some basic principles they were still bedouins & were neither as knowledgeable in the Din which would make them "stable" nor did they understand the strategies & planning in the way that would make them independent. Also some of them had a roughness & ignorance to them that made the city dwellers & others fear & dislike them.
- In 1913 Abdul-Aziz conquered Al-Ahsa. From the amazing things is that the people of Al-Ahsa in truth did not have anything to do with Shirk & such & the Ikhwan were surprised they were attacking Muslims.
- Faisal Al Duwaish of the Mutayr tribe asked Abdul-Aziz that Oh Imam these are Muslims. Abdul Aziz said well I can't really give you a Fatwa so ask the people of knowledge; & unfortunately one of the Ulema close to Abdul Aziz gave a Fatwa (either deliberately or himself deceived) that the people of Al Ahsa were Apostates. So the Ikhwan finally conquered it & handed it over to Abdul Aziz. Incidents of a similar nature allegedly took place in other regions as well.

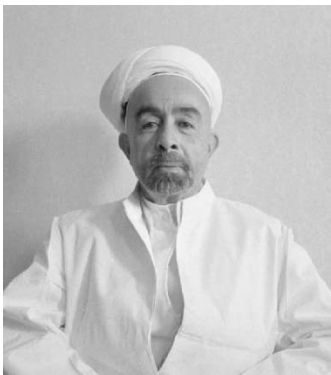


The remains of the settlement of the Utyabah tribe.

- The Ikhwan were separate from his Regular army & they used fight; capture the loot & hand everything over to Abdul Aziz as he was the "Imam" of the Muslims & the only duty of the Ikhwan was to fight to expand what they thought was the rule of Islam.
- World War 1 starts (28 July 1914).
- The Ottomans join the war on the German side in October 1914.
- The British declare Egypt a protectorate of their Empire officially severing it from the Ottoman Empire. This occupation would last until 1956.
- In 1915 Abdul Aziz Al Saud signed the Treaty of Darin making his dominion a Protectorate of the British Empire.
- The Sharif of Makkah; Hussein bin Ali had been displeased by the Turkish Nationalist & non-religious character of the CUP; so he begins talks with the English; agreeing to revolt if he would be left to declare a new caliphate comprising the Arab regions..



Hussein bin Ali; Sharif of Makkah & self styled King of the Arabs.



Abdullah bin Hussein; King of Jordan.

- In 1916; Sharif Hussein bin Ali of Makkah declares the Great Arab revolt against the Turks. The Arabs begin their uprising some of them led by the British T.E. Lawrence (of Arabia). The Sharif uses both Religious terms & appeals to Arab sentiments to encourage the Arabs to revolt.

- By the end of the war it is clear that the British had deceived the Sharif; he at least hopes that they would help him

retain the rule of the Hijaz & put pressure on Abdul Aziz Al Saud to stop his attacks; but they abandon him to his fate considering him to be useless & disobedient because of his constant reminders of former promises & in his non-negotiability in the issue of Palestine.

- The Sharif's son Abdullah is given rule of Jordan & his son Faisal is given rule of Iraq. Palestine is made into a British mandate while Syria is given to the French.



Faisal bin Hussein; King of Iraq.



Ali bin Hussein

The Kingdom of Egypt & Sudan (Then a single nation) remains under British rule along with the Eastern Gulf Sheikhdoms.

- The Sharif goes into exile to Cyprus. His son Ali becomes king of Hejaz.
- In 1924 Abdul Aziz Al Saud conquers Makkah. Ali son of Hussein leaves for Iraq.
- In 1926 Abdul-Aziz declared the Kingdom of Najd & Hijaz from Makkah.
- Abdul Aziz signs the Treaty of Jeddah with the British (1927).
- Sultan bin Bijad of the 'Utyaba tribe wanted the governorship of Madinah & Faisal bin Duwaish wanted the governorship of Makkah. However Abdul Aziz refused & this left them resentful since they & the tribes had done most of the fighting.
- The Ikhwan want to further continue the conquest of the entire Arab world but Abdul Aziz wants to remain at the lines drawn by his British allies.
- The Ikhwan disobeyed him multiple times in the 1920s & launched raids into the British protectorate of Jordan.
- They also wanted to take over the rest of the Arabian Peninsula including the sheikhdoms that were British Protectorates such as Kuwait & the Protectorate of Iraq.
- The 3 leaders of the Ikhwan; Faisal bin Duwaysh of Mutayr; Sultan bin Bijad of Utayba & Dhaydan bin Hithlin of Ajman along with others agreed with each other on rebellion & rebelled against Abdul Aziz.
- However their forces were not united & they were disliked by the people of the cities who were fearful of them & their bad reputation (Even though it was Abdul Aziz himself who had ordered the Ikhwan to commit many such actions).



Faisal al Duwaih captured by colonial authorities.



Ali al Sabbah of Kuwait recuperating from injuries sustained in a raid by the Ikhwan.



Dhaydan bin Hithlin in 1911.

- There was an attack by unknown raiders on a caravan & this attack was blamed on the Ikhwan & many believed it was them; because of they were already suspicious of them. Now regardless of whether this attack was planned by Abdul Aziz or a random incident; he took advantage of it & demanded the Ikhwan surrender themselves.
- They refused & fought him instead.
- They fought Abdul Aziz in the Battle of Sibilla in 1929 & Abdul Aziz defeated them through deceit. He once again called them to reconcile; Faisal mistrusted him & refused; whereas Sultan bin Bijad agreed to negotiate. However he was betrayed & imprisoned.
- Abdul Aziz's forces next fought the Ikhwan in the battle of Umm Rudhmah & defeated them again.
- The Ikhwan fled to Iraq hoping to rekindle the revolt but eventually the leaders of the rebellion decided to flee Arabia by sea. However they were caught by the British who handed them over to Abdul Aziz. The Ikhwan leaders vanished forever under mysterious circumstances.

- The big factors in the loss of the Ikhwan were:

- Their disorganization; Each tribe fought separately & the leadership was not unified.
- The fact that Abdul Aziz had superior technology & weapons like Machine guns & vehicles provided by the British.
- The Fatawa of the Ulema were against them & the people were suspicious of them; The Ikhwan had certain problems while Abdul Aziz was of a “trusted lineage”; was extremely respectful to the Ulema & he had a facade of religiosity. All this made the Ulema trust Abdul Aziz's version of events. However after the Ikhwan's defeat the Ulema were sidelined & he began behaving as he pleased. Some of them like Sad bin 'Atiq & Sulayman bin Sahamn as well (if I remember correctly) were placed under House Arrest.
- But despite this since Abdul-Aziz kept his territories ruled by Islamic Laws; many of the Ulema remained patient with him; hoping that one day something better would happen but all that came from this devil were his descendents who were like him in his cunningness & brutality until the time came of this Psychopath Muhammed bin Salman who openly declared himself an enemy to the Manhaj of Salafism. His more clever predecessors used to try to snake around & balance themselves but this overconfident youngster has exposed Al Saud & their facade of religiosity.



Jasir al Mutairi, Naif bin Hithlin & Falih al Ajman in captivity.

Summary:

1. Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab had nothing to do with the British & died before the modern age of Imperialist powers; just as their global hegemony in the 1800s was beginning.
2. “Wahhabis” of the first & second Najdi Emirates had nothing to do with the British.
3. The Ottoman Empire which was known as the sick man of Europe had to be propped up by & defended against their governor Muhammed Ali Pasha by the European Powers like the British & even their rivals the Russians!
4. So why would they create “Wahhabis” to destroy the Ottoman State?
5. In the 1900s the British supported Abdul Aziz son of Abdur Rahamn Al Saud the founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia & he too had to fool the Ulema & the Ikhwan in order to keep his relationship with them.
6. Why should Muhammed bin Abdul Wahhab be blamed for the actions of the 3rd state. Now don’t tell me; but the Wahhabis this & that; we are talking about the accusation of them being agents of the British. This accusation is clearly not true.
7. The non-Wahhabi Sharif of Makkah had the biggest role in the Arab revolt of the 1900s & he was it’s leader so why do people keep saying the “Wahhabis” the “Wahhabis”?
8. Everyone the Imperialists hated; they called them Wahhabis. The British called Shah Ismail a Wahhabi & their colonial writings are filled with dislike of the “Wahhabis” & in the 1800s they even held the “Great Wahhabi trials” to try many scholars.
9. There is a fake Photograph of Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab floating around on the internet. It is fake obviously because; 1. It is a trader from Bahrain. 2. Because Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab died before the Camera was invented.

This is a short Chronology & hasn’t discussed the details of what happened in those times. It’s purpose is to prove that whatever you think of the “Wahhabis” ; they weren’t agents of anyone. It’s true they were deceived & misused by Abdul Aziz in the 1900s but this doesn’t mean that Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab was a British agent. In fact I would like to add a few more points here but this should be enough.

I also apologize for being too hasty & not adding references but the Historical facts are agreed upon history that you will find in any basic history of these countries; whether old or new.

As for the Ikhwan rebellion then you will find this information in books relating to them like Jalal Kishk's (As Saudiyyun wal Hal Al Islami 1st edition).

For more details on them; watch Saad Al Faqih's audio lessons on Abdul Aziz's personality & al Ikhwan Man Ta' Allah. I don't endorse Saad al Faqih's views but his historical lessons on Al Saud are generally good.

Next Page;

Fatwa of the famous Anti-Wahhabi cleric Ahmed Zayni Dahlan which says that; Colonial India is Dar ul-Islam.

The author of Indian Muslims; William Hunter approvingly includes this Fatwa in his Anti-Wahhabi book (report to Colonial authorities). Ironical that Dahlan's Fatwa should be used to discredit the "Wahhabis" considering that many of those who believe that Muhammed ibn Abdul Wahhab was a British agent glorify Ahmed Zayni Dahlan.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

DECISION OF THE MECCA LAW DOCTORS

(the Heads of the three Great Musalmán Sects).

QUESTION.

‘What is your opinion (may your greatness continue for ever) on this question; whether the country of Hindustán, the rulers of which are Christians, and who do not interfere with all the injunctions of Islám, such as the ordinary daily Prayers, the Prayers of the two ‘Ids, etc., but do authorize departure from a few of the injunctions of Islám, such as the permission to inherit the property of the Muhammadan ancestor to one who changes his religion (being that of his ancestors), and becomes a Christian, is Dár-ul-Islám or not? Answer the above, for which God will reward you.’

ANSWER No. II.

‘All praises are due to God, who is One; and may the blessings of God be showered upon our Chief, Muhammad, and upon his descendants and companions, and upon the followers of his Faith!

O God! I require guidance from Thee in righteousness.

Yes! As long as even some of the peculiar observances of Islám prevail in it, it is Dár-ul-Islám.

The Almighty is Omniscient, Pure and High!

This is written by one who hopes for salvation from the God of mercy. May God forgive him, and his parents and preceptors, and brothers and friends, and all Muhammadans.

(Signed) AHMAD IBN ZAINI DAHLAN, Mufti of the Sháfi‘i Sect of Mecca (the Protected).